FOURTH DAY—*2nd October 1925.*

No. 81.—Police Staff for Municipal Towns.

Messrs. Venkatanagappa Setti, Chamarajnagar Taluk, and Sangana Basappa, Chamarajnagar Municipality.

The Police Staff in Municipal Towns is insufficient. The minimum number of Policemen may be raised to 10 for Municipal areas.

THE DEWAN said that it was not possible to fix a uniform standard for all Municipal towns, big or small, and that the same figure would not do for all.

MESSRS. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR AND VEMA REDDY said that this was a long pending request and that at least in places where it was found necessary, the Police force might be adequately increased. It was understood that the Inspector-General of Police had sent in his recommendation in the matter to Government. There were very few constables and all of them were absorbed for beat duty, lock-up, treasury and orderly duties. It was not possible to get the services of a single constable during emergencies. Separate Police force was a desideratum. The taluk staff should not be combined with the town Police staff and the town should have an independent set of constables of its own.

MESSRS. BORANNA AND CHICKCHENNANANJAPPA SETTY agreed with the opinion expressed by other members and observed that the Police supervision was very slack and required immediate attention. Wherever towns were extended, additional Police force and out-posts were very necessary.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR said that the number of Policemen should be raised in Bangalore City. The present strength was fixed at a time when the State revenue was much less than at present and in view of increase of revenue and also of population, the strength had to be augmented. The system of utilizing constables as home orderlies should also be discontinued. The force should compare favourably with that in the C. and M. Station.

THE DEWAN replied that Government recognised the need for additional Police force, but on account of financial stringency no appreciable improvement was possible. It was however not right to say that there was no increase over the original strength at all or increased provision.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO said that under the Municipal Regulation increased expenditure under Police should be met from Municipal taxation.

MR. KESAVIAH objected to this for the reason that it was the duty of Government to afford protection and Government also reserved for themselves all the realizations from Excise, Income-tax, etc.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO said that there was no necessity to increase the number. All that was required was that proper kind of men should be recruited. The present position was not satisfactory in this respect.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH observed that the people in the State were law abiding subjects and no elaborate protecting was called for. It was enough if efficient and honest men were recruited.

THE DEWAN invited reference to the speech he made in reply to a cut motion moved in the Legislative Council on this subject. Government were quite alive to the need for better policing in towns, specially where population had increased as also trade and commerce. But it was all a question of finance.

MR. B. OOSMAN KHAN observed that in olden days there were 9 stations in Bangalore City and now the number has been increased considerably. The city had also extended considerably and there was no corresponding increase in the constabulary. Between Ulsoor Gate and Chickpet there were very few constables in attendance though it was a very important road and the area comprised 3 important Municipal divisions. The beat work in nights was far from satisfactory. No doubt, it was all a question of funds but Government was intended for the benefit of the people and to secure their welfare. One way of ensuring better work from the constabulary was to provide quarters for them near the stations as in the C. and M. Station.

THE DEWAN replied that there was no difference of opinion between Government and the representatives of the people, *re.* the need for better policing in towns and Government would call for a report from the Inspector-General of Police in the matter.

No. 82.—Renewal of Gun-licenses to be made triennial.

Mr. S. Venkatasami Gowda, Malur Taluk.

Gun-licenses have to be renewed every year on payment of a fee of Re. 0-4-0 which is very inconvenient. The people have often to wait for days together for renewal and

it is therefore prayed that the renewal may be made triennial and the fees enhanced to Rs. 1-8-0.

THE DEWAN said that the question would receive consideration in connection with the revision of the rules under the Arms Act.

It was urged that the rates were high to which the First Member of Council replied that outside Mysore the rates were higher.

No. 83.—Restrictions against the grant of Licenses for wearing disguises during Moharam and Holi Feast.

Messrs. C. K. Hutchappa, Devanga Sanga, Y. H. Venkataramanappa, Special Interests, and Guruswami Gowda, Hoskote Taluk.

As the grant of licenses both to the Hindu and Mahomedan communities during the time of Moharam for wearing disguises leads to conflicts between the two communities, licenses may be granted to Hindus at the time of Holi Feast instead of during the Moharam.

MR. HUTCHAPPA added that the Moharam was a Mohamedan festival and Hindus wearing disguises would not only disgrace themselves by so doing but also mock at the Mahomedans. Besides, in the present state of civilisation, such a practice should be discouraged.

MR. OOSMAN KHAN stated that the practice of wearing disguises was in vogue from time immemorial. Many Hindus took part in the Moharam and distributed sweets, etc. The Mahomedans did not ask the Hindus to do it. It was a question of conviction. If education developed so far as to make them feel that this practice was against civilisation, they themselves would naturally give it up. There were not after all many instances where it had led to conflicts between the two communities. For these reasons, there was no need to legislate against the system.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was a matter for consideration of the communities concerned more than for the Government. If people chose to perform acts which were disgraceful, Government could not prevent them. In cases where a breach of the peace was apprehended, the District Magistrate would decline to issue licenses.

THE DEWAN replied that Government could not pass orders as suggested by the members, and that there was no use in discussing the matter.

No. 84.—Permission for certain Tax-payers to maintain guns.

Mr. K. Shama Rao, Mulbagal Taluk.

It is prayed that, in the case of persons who pay an annual kanadayam of Rs. 300 and above and persons who

are assessed to Income-tax, exemption may be granted for maintaining a gun without a license.

MR. K. SHAMA RAO, represented that while police constables, sepoys, forest guards, talwars and such other smaller Government servants were allowed to maintain guns without licenses, respectable men paying high assessments and income-tax to Government were not given the exemption. There was no hesitation on their part to pay a small fee for obtaining license, but the main difficulty was the delay in disposal of license applications. He therefore urged that exemption should be granted in their cases.

MR. MALLAPPA OF MYSORE AND MR. S. C. MALLAIYA strongly advocated freedom in the case of all men of status.

MR. H. BORANNA advocated free grant of licenses to all.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMAIYA brought to notice that in the malnad kushki lands were frequently overgrown with lantana and wild boars visited the fields night and day and damaged crops. The number of apes doing damage was also large. To keep them off, guns were necessary. The raiyats were undergoing untold difficulties in order to obtain guns. He therefore strongly supported the representation.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO observed that the people had been kept under subjugation long enough and the time had arrived for liberty in this direction.

THE DEWAN replied that the exemption in the case of officials was not on account of status, but on account of necessity for performance of duty. There was no loss of prestige in taking out a license. The Prime Minister in England has to take out a license. There are treaty obligations also. A wholesale exemption was out of consideration. The mere withdrawal of restriction regarding license would not solve the situation as guns were not manufactured locally. The question of exemption in certain cases would be considered in connection with the revision of rules under the Arms Act. In the meanwhile, any cases of hardship due to local officers might be brought to the notice of Government.

No. 103—Enforcement of the Compulsory Education Scheme.

Messrs. Veere Gowda and Hanume Gowda, Doddaballapur Taluk.

It is requested that the Compulsory Education Scheme be brought into force at places where there are Incomplete and Complete Middle Schools.

MR. LINGE GOWDA said that though Compulsory Education had already been introduced, it had not come into force in many places. The Attendance Officers were not discharging their duties properly, as there was no check over them. He thought that there must be some defect in the scheme itself.

MR. VENKATASWAMY CHETTY also expressed the same opinion.

MR. VEMA REDDY added that Head Masters of Schools should be appointed Attendance Officers and required to submit to the Inspector-General of Education a list of all boys coming under the purview of the Compulsory Education Scheme.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION AND THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the working of the scheme would be improved only if the public co-operated. At present though the collection of statistics was one of the duties enjoined on Municipalities under the Regulation, they were not doing it.

MESSRS. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (ANEKAL) AND G. PARAMASIVIAH proposed that statistics should be collected once a year.

THE DEWAN said that the extension of Compulsory Education depended on the satisfactory working of the scheme in the places where it had been already introduced.

MR. HANUMANTHA SETTY OF HUNSUR AND ANOTHER MEMBER opposed the idea of extending the Compulsory Education Scheme till adequate provision was made for accommodation by procuring suitable school buildings. There was no use of merely extending the scheme.

MR. MALLAPPA OF MYSORE AND MR. KESAVIAH pointed out that several villages had not collected statistical information about boys of school-going age. It was necessary to offer some inducement by way of remuneration to the Patels in the case of villages and to municipal servants in Municipalities to collect the statistics. Just as in the case of the census work, the Primary and Middle School teachers should be appointed as enumerators to help the Patel and the Municipality in this work.

MR. KRISHNAMOORTHI RAO referred to the good work turned out by the Compulsory Education Committees in several places but no action was taken either by the Inspectors or the Inspector-General of Education on the various resolutions passed by these Committees. In some places, it was not possible to hold the monthly meetings for

want of quorum. The officers and teachers were not keen about their attendance in these meetings, nor did they furnish the statistics required by the Committee. As a remedy, he suggested that either the existing powers of the Committee should be enhanced or the departmental officers required to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee as far as possible and take prompt action in respect of any complaints made by them.

MR. BYANNA remarked that he could assert from his long experience of 8 or 9 years as a Member of the Compulsory Education Committee that not even 5 per cent of the resolutions of the Committee were given effect to by the authorities.

MR. VENKATASWAMI CHETTY said that it was not right to blame the Committees which were working with earnestness at least so far as the interior villages were concerned.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH observed that it was no use blaming the department for the lack of interest on the part of the Committees. Speaking from his experience of the scheme in Bangalore City, where the whole responsibility of Primary Education had been transferred to the Municipality, he admitted the enormous difficulty experienced in the city in collecting the statistics. He was sure that it could be gathered very easily in villages. He considered it essential to extend the scheme firstly in all the villages where there were no sort of facilities for education. Unless this was done, the level of literacy would not improve. This extension was not going to cost Government any large expenditure.

MR. MOHAMED ABBAS KHAN observed that the conditions in the villages were on a totally different footing from those in cities. It would be very easy to collect the statistical information in villages, and Government should establish more Primary Schools in villages.

THE DEWAN replied that the suggestion for collecting statistics once a year for the extension of the Compulsory Education Scheme would be considered by Government. Compulsion had been introduced in respect of 240 centres. There were still 185 villages where the scheme had to be introduced, which would be done gradually as funds became available. He added that there was no difference of opinion between the Government and the people in this matter.

No. 104.—Certain Educational Questions.

Mr. L. Vema Reddi, Malur Taluk.

It is prayed that the following points may be considered regarding the education of children:—

(1) School Masters who enter the services should be bound to serve the department at least for a period of five years.

(2) More grants should be sanctioned for the purchase of books, instruments, etc., required for the use of teachers of the Primary Schools.

(3) An itinerant lecturer should be appointed for each taluk.

MR. VEMA REDDY said with reference to the first suggestion that from his experience he found that only third rate men applied for appointments in the Middle and Primary Schools. Very often, several candidates were making appointments in schools a stepping stone into Government service. Hence they had no interest in their work and were always on the look-out for a better post. If each teacher was made to stick on in the Education Department for a continuous term of five years, there was every chance of improving the tone of education imparted in schools.

He further stated that the second point did not require any explanation from him.

Item No. 3 was brought up with the object of spreading general knowledge and enlightenment among the villagers. Formerly itinerant lecturers were appointed in each district to educate the people in rural areas by giving them moral instruction, to impart instruction in the up-bringing of boys in a manner which would tend to solve the present day unemployment question and in several social and civic matters.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO pointed out that such propaganda work was once undertaken by the Education Committee of Economic Conference at a fairly heavy cost without any practical results.

MR. VEMA REDDY wanted it to be done through the agency of the Education Department.

MR. BYANNA said that he had grave doubts about the teachers turning out better work under the agreement system. He thought that the present inefficiency of the schools was due to the fact that they were manned by a band of discontented teachers. Teachers should be paid at least a living wage before they could be expected to turn out better work.

THE DEWAN replied that it was not possible to accept the first and third suggestions and that the second suggestion would be considered.

No. 105.—Opening of Intermediate Colleges.

Mr. O. Chennabasappa, Davangere Municipality.

Government have provided certain important places with High Schools. It is very necessary to open Intermediate Classes in these schools and convert them into Intermediate Colleges. An Intermediate College in this district may be arranged to be opened.

THE DEWAN replied that this question could not be considered until orders were passed on the proposals for the Re-organization of Studies in the University.

No 106.—Conversion of the High School at Tumkur into a Second Grade College.

Mr. B. Channabasappa, Tumkur Municipality.

It is prayed that the High School at Tumkur may be soon converted into a Second Grade College.

THE DEWAN said that the reply to the above subject applied to this also.

No. 107.—Establishment of a Government High School at Maddagiri.

Mr. Lakshminarasappa, Maddagiri Taluk.

It is prayed that arrangements may be made for early establishment of a High School at Maddagiri.

MR. SHAMA SASTRY pointed out that the people of Maddagiri were very keen about having a High School established in their locality and had been representing their need to Government for several years past. He found that several places that applied for High Schools subsequently succeeded in their attempt. He invited the attention of the Dewan to the reply given by him to the Addresses presented to him by the residents of Dodballapur and Maddagiri wherein a definite promise had been held out to them that a High School would be sanctioned ere long. He now prayed that a more definite promise might be given on this occasion. In answer to the First Member's query, Mr. Shama Sastry said that the people were quite prepared to raise a local contribution of Rs. 10,000 within six months, if a definite promise was made by Government.

THE DEWAN replied that it was more easy for Government to give a grant if an aided High School could be opened.

MR. SHAMA SASTRY represented that the people did not like the idea of opening an aided school. He mentioned the cases of Nanjangud and Tiptur and said these places were within easy reach of the High School

in their district headquarters and yet Government were pleased to sanction separate Government High Schools in these places recently. He appealed to the Dewan to comply with the request of the people of Maddagiri for a High School which was being pressed on the attention of Government since the days of Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that the Tumkur District was thickly populated and the demand for High School education in the district was evidenced by the large number of admissions into the newly opened High School at Tiptur. He requested that provision for opening a High School at Maddagiri might be made in the next Budget.

In supporting the above view, MR. PARAMASIVIAH observed that Maddagiri and Pavagada were very unfortunate in every respect, and that special consideration had to be shown to them. He could not believe that a recurring expenditure of Rs. 20,000 would work as a heavy drain on the resources of Government.

He remarked that it was paradoxical that when cities got all conveniences without asking for them, interior places like Maddagiri should go unheeded even though they were clamouring for years past.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAB complained that Government were partial to the maidan districts in affording educational facilities, in preference to the malnad districts. He said that he had sent up a representation for the opening of a High School at Tarikere, which would help the boys of Koppa, Narasimharajapura and other places but his representation was rejected on the ground that it was a local subject. He prayed that Tarikere might also be included in the next list.

THE DEWAN replied that Government had drawn up a programme in 1923 for the opening of new High Schools in the State, which had been nearly completed. There was provision in that programme only for one new High School for the Tumkur District, and it was established at Tiptur. Another programme would be prepared for the next three years when the claims of all these places would be considered in the light of the representations made in the Assembly.

No. 108—Opening of Industrial Schools and Colleges.

Messrs. M. Ramaswamy, Venkatakrishniah, B. K. Ramakrishnaiya, City Municipal Council, Mysore. Lokahitaishi H. Nanjundaraj Urs, Ursu Representative. M. Lakshmipathia, Jain Representative. Sricantachar, Visvakarma Representative.

Technological Colleges may be established in Mysore and Bangalore Cities and Industrial Schools in district

and taluk headquarters and Cottage and Home Industry Classes in all the towns and villages.

MR. RAMASWAMI said that the above suggestion was brought forward with the main object of solving the unemployment problem in the State.

THE DEWAN observed that the members might confine their discussion to the latter portion of the representation only as the question of Technological Colleges was being considered in connection with the Scheme of the Re-organization of University Courses of Study.

MR. RAMASWAMI remarked that the present system of education was defective since it did not enable the products of the University to earn their livelihood easily. He suggested that an investigation should be ordered as regards the requirements of each locality with a view to provide technical education according to local needs. He said that the existing Technical Schools were merely training pupils for employment as wage earners and did not tend to make them lead independent lives. Hence the opening of a really useful Technical Institution was urgently called for.

MR. Y. SRINIVASIENGAR pointed out that there was a very large number of handicrafts in which people engaged themselves formerly which, for various reasons, were fast dying out. He attributed this to the want of encouragement as also to indifference on the part of the parents to teach these industries to their children. He felt that it was necessary to revive them by opening in as many places as possible small institutions for training boys in these industries.

THE DEWAN pointed out that the Industries and Commerce Department had established Industrial Schools in all the district headquarter towns as also in some of the taluk headquarters. Trade schools were to be found in Dodballapur, Channapatna and Sagar. Similarly instruction in Home Industries was provided for in Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, and Tumkur. Recently a scheme for imparting instruction in vocational subjects had been brought into force in some High Schools and some of the Middle Schools. Thus Government were trying to provide for this kind of education in some measure. He added that the question of establishing Technological Colleges could only be taken up after orders were passed on the University Re-organization Scheme.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH suggested that Government might institute an industrial survey in the State for establishing Cottage Industries.

THE DEWAN promised that the suggestion would be considered.

No. 109.—Establishment of Weaving Schools.

Messrs. Niligiri G. Sanjiviah, G. Muniyappa, Kurubara Sangha.

It is requested that some weaving schools may be kindly started in suitable centres with a sufficient number of scholarships for the education of Kurubar students in modern methods of woollen spinning and weaving.

MR. SANJIVIAH pointed out that this request was also embodied in the Address presented to the Dewan by the Kurubar Sangha. He said that the Chiknaikanhalli Weaving School provided only for cotton weaving which was not useful to the Kurubar community. What was wanted was training in woollen weaving for which they had not received any encouragement from the Industries and Commerce Department.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY pointed out that there was a woollen factory at Hunsur and a Demonstrator was appointed in Chiknaikanhalli to train up pupils in weaving.

MR. SANJIVIAH said that woollen weaving had not been tried either by the Industries Department or the Education Department so far. He said that he had tried some experiments in this direction with the charka and found that it was not costly. He assured Government that the charka could successfully compete with factories in production.

THE DEWAN replied that he would get the Director of Industries and Commerce to investigate the possibilities of training pupils in woollen spinning and weaving with the aid of a small plant. He added that in the meanwhile according to the Home Industries scheme, a grant could be sanctioned if a school was started by private agency.

No. 110—Industrial and Agricultural Education in Village Schools.

Mr. K. S. Channabasappa, Gundlupet Taluk.

Though the number of Village Elementary Schools has increased, the attendance of students is very poor even in the areas under the operation of the Compulsory Education Regulation. The reason for this is the great preference which the villagers have for agricultural occupations. Agriculture and subsidiary industries may therefore be taught to the students in rural schools.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that it was not desirable to provide for agricultural education in the